No. CXVI.] THE October 11, 1788

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, October 11, 1788. [Vol. III.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office near the Ferry.*

James M'Kay, Bluedyer,

FORMS the public that he follows the Blue-dying buſineſs in the town of Waſhington. Any on in or near Pittſburgh, wanting yarn dyed, by ing it at Mr. David Watſon's, Tanner, ſhall e it regularly returned in the ſpace of one month the time he receives it. July 14, 1788.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe to Bal-more and George Town, and now opening at ittſburgh, a Large and General Aſſortment of UROPEAN and WEST-INDIA GOODS, hich will be ſold on the loweſt terms, wholeſale ndretail, by

Elliot, Williams,

And COMPANY,

heir Store the corner of Front and Ferry Streets, lately occupied by Mr. Devereux Smith.

Y GOODS, HARDWARE, and CUTLERY.

LUE, green, olive, claret, mixed, drab 8 duffils
, green, ſcarlet, cla-t, brown, bottle-een, mixed, drab, 6-4 oad cloths
ens ſcarlet cardinals , green, pink, drab, d brown cambletts , yellow, green, pink own and white calli-ncoes , green, brown, drab d white ſhalloons , green, crimſon and k moreens , green, brown and ab antaloons , green, blue and ab joans ſpinning. and fuſtians of dif-ent qualities eens uroys, velvets and verets of different ds. attinet n ribbed do. es, calicoes and nted linens of all ths and prices and 7-8 Iriſh linens a ſheetings an oznabrigs and lenburghs noe, Barcalona, k and figured ſilk n and cotton hand-chiefs of all ſizes n, lawn, and kent-do. hread, cotton, and rſted mens and wo-ns hoſe es, ſattins, pelongs perſians and white flower. figured and plain ze ed and plain muſlin nd jaconet muſlin ums nd ſprigged lawns red and needle ked lawn aprons lds ts of all kinds and lities white, ſilk and ad lace d hair twiſt ſilk of different and colrd. thread

Tully and lettered gar-tering
Quality binding
Check of all kinds
Mens fine and coarſe hats
Childrens do.
Womens beaver, Dunſta-ble & Leghorn hats of the neweſt faſhion
Mens & womens ſilk thread & leather gloves & mitts
Womens ſtuff & leather ſhoes
Mens boots & ſhoes
Childrens ſhoes
Elegant fans
Umbreilas
Double gilt coat & waiſt-coat buttons
Baſket, mohair & metal buttons
Leather, braſs & japan-ned ink pots
Sealing wax & wafers
Writing paper & quills
Powder bags and puffs
Hair powder and poma-tum
Shaving boxes & bruſhes
Dreſſing & looking glaſſes
Barbers dreſſing combs
Ivory & ridding do.
Womens crooked do.
Tooth bruſhes
Clothes do.
Sweeping do.
Shoe & buckle do.
Black ball
Oſtrich feathers
Fox tail do.
Curry combs & bruſhes
Snuff in bottles
Playing cards
Wool & cotton cards
Cotton in bags
Tumblers & wine glaſſes
Carpenters & ſhoemakers tools well aſſorted
Caſtings of all kinds well aſſorted
Knives & forks
Deſert do.
Carving do.
Butchers do.
Pen do.
Pocket do.
Womens & taylors ſciſ-ſars & ſhears
Ditto thimbles
Razors with ſtrops com plete
Pinchbeck, braſs & plated ſhoe & knee buckles
Stock & hat do.
Sleeve do.

Cork ſcrews
Gimblets of all ſizes
Plated and ſteel ſpurs
Sawmill, croſs cut and whip ſaws
Steel plated and common hand do.
Surveyors compaſſes
Smoothing irons
Candleſticks and ſnuffers
Hair pins
Aſſorted watch chains & ſeals
Hooks and eyes
White Chapel needles
Needles and pins
Knitting needles
Braſs curtain rings
Spectacles
Money ſcales

Scythes and ſickles
Frying pans
Gridirons
Saddles and bridles
Stirrup irons
Locks and hinges of all kinds
Braſs cocks
Jews harps
Pewter diſhes, plates, baſons and mugs of dif-ferent ſizes
Tin kettles
Tea cups and ſaucers
Crowley's ſteel
Bar iron
Nails of all kinds
Gunpowder, ſhot and bar lead
Flints

GROCERIES.

Beſt hyſon tea
Souchong and bohea do.
Coffee
Chocolate
Loaf Sugar
Muſcovado do.
Molaſſes
Pepper
Alſpice
Nutmegs
Cinnamon
Mace
Cloves

Almonds
Raiſins
Prunes
Figs
Madder
Red wood
Caſtile ſoap
Madeira, Claret, Port, and Liſbon wines
Jamaica ſpirits
Weſt India rum
Shrub and
Porter.

They will receive in payment for any of the above articles, caſh, ginſeng, poltry, bacon, beef, cattle on foot, whiſkey, flour, butter, cheeſe, tallow, can-dlewick, hard ſoap, and vinegar. They flatter themſelves they will merit the attention of the pub-lic by ſelling their goods cheap, and keeping a well aſſorted Store.

Pittſburgh, July 18, 1788.

Pennſylvania, ſſ.

By the Vice Preſident and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears from a repreſentation made by ſome of the magiſtrates of Franklin county, that a certain William Nugent has been charged with felony, & other crimes, by a grand jury of the ſaid county; and that the ſaid William Nugent is now at large, and lurking about, to the terror and annoyance of the good people of the coun-ty. And whereas it is of great importance to the ci-tizens of this commonwealth, that ſuch heinous of-fenders ſhould be brought to condign puniſhment. We have thought fit to offer, and do hereby offer, a public reward of Two Hunred Dollars to any per-ſon or perſons, who ſhall apprehend and ſecure the ſaid William Nugent, in the jail of any county within this commonwealth, to be paid on his conviction of the crime aforeſaid: And all judges, juſtices, ſhe-riffs and conſtables, are hereby ſtrictly enjoined and required to make diligent ſearch and enquiry after, and to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to apprehend and ſecure the ſaid William Nugent, ſo that he may be dealt with according to law.

Given in Council, under the hand of the Honora-ble Peter Muhlenberg, eſquire, Vice Preſident, and the ſeal of the State, at Philadelphia, this ſeventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight; and of the Commonwealth the thirteenth.

PETER MUHLENBERG.

Atteſt.

Charles Biddle, Secretary.

*** William Nugent is about five feet ten inches high, 50 years of age, grey headed, a farther de-ſcription is unneceſſary, as he well known in the back counties.

Philadelphia, Receiver General's Office, September 2, 1788.

PURSUANT to the reſolves of the Supreme Exe-cutive Council, bearing date the 29th of Auguſt laſt, and their inſtructions received by the ſubſcriber, NOTICE is hereby given, that a PUBLIC SALE will commence on *Wedneſday* the 19th day of Novem-ber next, at the *Coffee Houſe* in the city of Philadel-phia, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, of the TOWN and OUT-LOTS and SMALL FARMS, within "the Reſerved Treſt oppoſite Pittſburgh," agreea-bly to a Plan of the ſame.

The Purchaſe money will be receivable in Gold or Silver, Bills of Credit of this State of the laſt Emiſ-ſion, or Certificates upon which Intereſt is by Law made payable at the ſtate treaſury, and all Intereſt due thereon ſhall be allowed till the time of payment. Payment to be made within 30 days after ſale, or the premiſes to revert to the ſtate, and the bidder to ſuſ-tain any loſs which may ariſe on a future ſale.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Receiver-General.

N. B. The Sales to continue from day to day until the whole ſhall be ſold, unleſs otherwiſe direct-ed by the Supreme Executive Council. A Plan of ſaid Lots may be ſeen at the Coffee Houſe aforeſaid, and alſo at the Printing Office in Pittſburgh. It is ex-pected by the Land Officers that any applications or buſineſs ſent them by the poſt, ſhall come poſt paid.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that Wil-liam Mann, late of Huntington township, coun-ty of Weſtmoreland, hath obtained a note of the ſubſcriber for Fifty Pounds, due in November, 1790; ſaid note being given in reſtitution of part payment of a tract of land, and as that land appears to have a prior title than that of William Mann's, I therefore forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay the ſame until I receive a ſufficient title for the ſaid land.

CHRISTIAN HOFFSTELLER.

THE Truſtees of the Pittſburgh Academy are requeſted to meet at the houſe of Mr. David Duncan, in Pittſburgh, on the firſt Tueſday in De-cember next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon.

ROBERT GALBRAITH, Secretary.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 26th, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcribers are de-ſired to come immediately, ſettle and pay off their reſpective balances, which will enable us to pay thoſe to whom we are indebted, and as one of the ſubſcribers intends going to Germany in four or five weeks, conſequently the partnerſhip will diſſolve. Therefore they hope due attention will be paid to this, and they flatter themſelves that all exertion will be made in compliance with this requeſt, which will prevent the diſagreeable trouble of bringing ſuits, which is not the deſire of the public's moſt obedient humble ſervants.

FRIEDT & GRAFF.

Mount Pleaſant township, Sept. 16, 1788.

Any perſon having buſineſs to tranſact or letters to ſend to that country, (Germany) repoſing confidence in the ſubſcriber, ſhall have their commands punctu-ally complyed with, which can be done by leaving their orders with Jacob Penſman, near Fort Pitt; Hartman Horn, near Chriſtn; J. Bowser, in Union Town, or the ſubſcriber.

JOHN GRAFF.

P. S. The price for a letter is two ſhillings ſix pence.

By the United States in Congress assembled.

Wednesday, August 20, 1788.

THE committee consisting of Mr. Clark, Mr. Dane, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Bingham, and Mr. Baldwin, to whom was referred the report of the board of treasury, respecting a requisition for the year 1788, having reported, "That in order to ascertain whether any or what sums in specie it may be necessary to require of the states the present year; they have taken a general view of the expenditures of every kind of the United States for several years past, and including an estimate for the present year, and have compared those expenditures with the provisions that have been made by Congress for discharging specie demands upon the union during the same period: That on ascertaining the amount of the said expenditures from January 1, 1784, to January 1, 1788, the amount of the interest which accrued on the foreign debt previous to the year 1784, and the amount of the sums paid for services performed in the years 1782 and 1783, out of the requisition of 1784, they find that those expenditures, and the said interest and services of 1782 and 1783, and estimate, amount to the sums following, viz.

	Dols.	Dols
Interest accrued on the foreign debt, prior to 1784	265,548	
Foreign interest which became due 1784, 1785, 1786 & 1787,	90ths, 1,707,571.70	
Foreign interest which becomes due in 1788,	468,981.75	
Whole amount of foreign interest to 1788 inclusive,		2,442,101.55
Parts of the principal of the foreign debt due.		
Of the French debt in 1787,	462,962.82	
Ditto, ditto, in 1788,	462,962.82	
Instalments of the foreign debt		925,925.74
Interest and parts of the principal of the foreign debt which become due from the contracting thereof, to 1788, inclusive,		3,368 017.49
Amount of payments for the said services performed in 1782 and 1783,		230,680.33
Actual expenditures in the years 1784, 1785, 1786 and 1787, in the civil, military, Indian, contingent, invalid and geographer's departments,		2,111 782 34
Estimate for the year 1788,		326 427
Total amount,		6,035 917.16

Having ascertained the expenditures aforesaid, the committee have found it necessary to enquire what parts of them have been actually paid, and they find these amount to 3,168,442.46

And that the parts of the expenditures aforesaid, remaining unpaid are as follows:

Foreign interest to the year 1788, inclusive		1,527,116 33
The principal aforesaid of the foreign debt becoming due in 1787 and 1788,	925,925.74	
Arrearages of expenditures in the years 1784 1785, 1786 and 1787, in the departments aforesaid,	181,005 43	
Parts of the estimate of the present year unpaid	240,437	
		2,869 474.60

The committee having ascertained the extent of the public expenditures; and the amount of the unsatisfied demands which have heretofore arisen, and which arise the present year, against the union as aforesaid, proceeded to examine the extent of the provisions already made by Congress, and the parts thereof which may be applied to discharge the unsatisfied demands aforesaid, and they find that the specie requisitions made since January 1, 1784, Dols.

amount to	3,173,673.21
That the foreign loans contracted since January 1, 1784, amount to	1,600,000
Whole amount of provisions,	6,773,673.22
That of the said requisitions there is now due from the states, making a reasonable allowance for what they may have paid to Invalids, sums amounting to	3,292,591. 7

Which sums may be applied to pay the unsatisfied demands before stated.

That though a considerable part of the loans before mentioned was applied to discharge debts of the late war, and 338,640 dollars thereof must be reserved for paying interest on the Dutch loan, which will become due in the years 1789 and 1790, yet 71,903 dollars, the proceeds of the said loans, may be applied to pay the unsatisfied demands above stated; hence the provisions already made and so applied are,

	Dols.
The arrearages of specie requisitions, amounting to	3,292,591. 7
Parts of the loans made in Holland amounting to	71,092
Proceeds of Jones's captures, comprehended in the expenditures, &c.	20,772.55
	3,384,459.62

By this statement it appears that there is a surplus provision already made beyond the demands in specie of the year 1788, and of the preceding years, of 854,625 1 dollars, including the provision for Dutch interest in 1789 and 1790; so that it will not be necessary to require any specie of the states the present year, beyond the arrearages of the past requisitions. As the past requisitions were calculated to the expenditures of the years in which they were made, and the invalid pensions and some other expences which were not included in the estimates, and as no requisition for specie was made last year, and none by the above statement appears to be necessary this, it may be proper to shew briefly how this happens.

As the Dutch interest which will become due in the years 1789 and 1790 is already provided for by the late Dutch loans, and as the whole foreign interest, and parts of the principal of the foreign debt which become due the present year are already provided for, and as the respective states owe large arrearages of requisitions, and have large internal demands upon them as individual states to satisfy, and their means of paying them must soon be diminished considerably, the committee are of opinion, that it is not advisable to require the respective states to make provision for paying the interest, and such parts of the principal of the foreign debt, as will not become due until some time in the year 1789: In this case, the specie demands upon the United States for the present and preceding years, amount to 868,474 60 to be discharged by surplus provisions of foreign loans and preceding requisitions, which, as before stated, amount to 5,363,687.7.

Not to particularize several instances in which the estimates have in no great degree exceeded the actual expenditures, the surplus provisions will be principally found under the few following heads: In the requisition for the year 1784, 1,600,000 of dollars were provided for the services of 1782 and 1783; 769,320 dollars of which were not applied to those objects; in the same requisition, 161,461.57 dollars were required and not appropriated, and in the requisition of 1785, there was a surplus called for by mistake of 333,111, and a large surplus has arisen in the past requisitions by applying a considerable part of the late Dutch loans to paying foreign interests, &c. to pay which, appropriations in those requisitions had been made- past appropriations have also been eased considerably by other means. It is to be observed that the loans made by the United States in Holland, in the years 1787 and 1788, amount when filled, to 800,000 dollars that provision is made in the past requisitions of Congress for sinking the principal of the foreign debt 925,925.74 dollars, so that when the states shall seasonably pay up the arrears of past requisitions, Congress will be enabled to lessen the foreign debt, notwithstanding the said loans of 1787 and 1788--to pay the interest due on the foreign debt to the year 1788, inclusive--to pay the current expences of the federal government of the present and preceding years, and to be provided in some measure for the demands of the year 1789.

Under these circumstances the committee are of opinion, that the monies lately borrowed in Holland be applied solely to discharge the Dutch interest, and certain demands arising against the United States in Europe; that an adequate sum of the arrears due of the past requisitions be appropriated for the services of the present year, and that one years interest on the domestic debt be called for and made payable in indents; whereupon,

Resolved, That of the arrearages due on the requisitions of 1784, 1785 and 1786; be and there is hereby appropriated for the services of the present year, the sum of three hundred and twenty-six thousand, four hundred and twenty-seven dollars, and for the following purposes, to wit,

	Dols.
For the civil department,	118,587.60
Military department,	119,839.30
Surveys of western lands,	4,000
Indian treaties,	20,000
Invalid pensions,	58,000
Contingencies,	16,000
	326,427

Resolved, That the states be and they are hereby required to pay into the treasury of the United States, on or before the first of July next, the sum of one million six hundred and eighty-six thousand, five hundred and forty one dollars, and twelve-ninetieths of a dollar, being the amount of one year's interest on the domestic debt of the United States; and that the quotas of the several states of the aforesaid sum, be as follows to wit:

	Dols.
New Hampshire,	59,258
Massachusetts,	252,389 63
Rhode-Island,	36,326 18
Connecticut,	148,516.18
New-York,	144,185.87
New Jersey,	93,728.36
Pennsylvania,	230,698 18
Delaware,	25,233.72
Maryland,	159,096 81
Virginia,	288,391.18
North Carolina,	102,565.59
South Carolina,	108,160.54
Georgia,	18,036.63
	1,686,541 12

Resolved, That the several states be allowed to discharge their respective quotas of the said sum by indents for interest on loan office certificates, and upon other certificates of the liquidated debts of the United States, in such manner as they may judge most expedient; and to ascertain the evidence of interest due on loan office certificates, the holders thereof respectively shall be at liberty to carry them to the office from which they issued; and the holders of other certificates of liquidated debts of the United States, to carry the same to the loan officer of that state wherein they are inhabitants, or if foreigners, to any loan office within the United States, and to have the interest thereon settled and certified to the last day of the year 1787.

Resolved, that the foregoing requisition for 1,686,541.12 dollars, when paid, shall be passed to the credit of the states respectively, on the terms prescribed by the resolves of Congress of the 6th day of October 1779.

Resolved, That the board of treasury furnish the several loan officers with indents to be issued for interest as aforesaid, and also with such checks and instructions as they from time to time shall judge necessary, to prevent counterfeit certificates of debt from obtaining a settlement of interest, and to detect counterfeit evidence of interest, and thereby to avoid receiving them in discharge of taxes; which indents of interest being parted with by the holder of the principal, shall be deemed evidence that he has received satisfaction for the same, and shall be receivable from any state in the union, whether issued in such state or any other state.

Resolved, That the state paying such indents of interest into the treasury of the United States, shall have credit for the same, and such payment shall be considered as a discharge of interest on the domestic debt, in the proportion that each state avails itself of the said indents of interest; but no state shall have a right to pay more than its quota, as specified in the existing requisitions of Congress, in the said indents of interest.

Resolved; That the board of treasury be, and they are hereby directed to transmit to each state an account of their respective arrears on requisitions in specie and indents; and to state to them the necessity there is of their making payments of their arrears in specie, to enable Congress to discharge the current expences of the federal government; and the interest and parts of the principal of the foreign debt, which are become due, and remain unpaid.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Mr. SCULL,

On perusing your paper No. CXI, I discovered a memorandum taken at the Medicinal Springs in Washington county, which mentions the cures of lameness, white-swellings, carbuncles, incomes on the knees, &c. but don't find any thing said about the income of the brain, or political murrain, which has been very infectious for some time past. And as I am always willing to give every information that may contribute to the public good, must request that you give the following and useful paragraph a place in your paper, which will oblige many of your readers, as well as your most humble servant.

NEPTUNE M'BATH.

Political Springs, Ohio County.

LATELY discovered on the bank of the Ohio, in Ohio county, three remarkable springs, issuing from the side of a hill, about fifty yards from each other.

By the United States in Congress assembled.

Wednesday, August 20, 1788.

THE committee consisting of Mr. Clark, Mr. Dane, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Bingham, and Mr. Baldwin, to whom was referred the report of the board of treasury, respecting a requisition for the year 1788, having reported, "That in order to ascertain whether any or what sums in specie it may be necessary to require of the states the present year; they have taken a general view of the expenditures of every kind of the United States for several years past, and including an estimate for the present year, and have compared those expenditures with the provisions that have been made by Congress for discharging specie demands upon the union during the same period: That on ascertaining the amount of the said expenditures from January 1, 1784, to January 1, 1788, the amount of the interest which accrued on the foreign debt previous to the year 1784, and the amount of the sums paid for services performed in the years 1782 and 1783, out of the requisition of 1784, they find that those expenditures, and the said interest and services of 1782 and 1783, and estimate, amount to the sums following, viz.

	Dols.	Dols.
Interest accrued on the foreign debt, prior to 1784	265,548	
Foreign interest which became due 1784, 1785, 1786 & 1787,	90ths, 1,707,571 70	
Foreign interest which becomes due in 1788,	468,981 75	
Whole amount of foreign interest to 1788 inclusive,		2,442,101 55
Parts of the principal of the foreign debt due.		
Of the French debt in 1787,	462,962 82	
Ditto, ditto, in 1788,	462,962 82	
Instalments of the foreign debt		925,925 74
Interest and parts of the principal of the foreign debt which become due from the contracting thereof, to 1788, inclusive,		3,368 017 49
Amount of payments for the said services performed in 1782 and 1783,		230,680 33
Actual expenditures in the years 1784, 1785, 1786 and 1787, in the civil, military, Indian, contingent, invalid and geographer's departments,		2,111 782 34
Estimate for the year 1788,		320 427
Total amount,		6,038 917 16
Having ascertained the expenditures aforesaid, the committee have found it necessary to enquire what parts of them have been actually paid, and they find these amount to		3,168,442 46
And that the parts of the expenditures aforesaid, remaining unpaid are as follows:		
Foreign interest to the year 1788, inclusive	1,521,116 33	
The principal aforesaid of the foreign debt becoming due in 1787 and 1788,	925,925 74	
Arrearages of expenditures in the years 1784, 1785, 1786 and 1787, in the departments aforesaid,	181,005 43	
Parts of the estimate of the present year unpaid	240,437	
		2,869 474 60

The committee having ascertained the extent of the public expenditures; and the amount of the unsatisfied demands which have heretofore arisen, and which arise the present year, against the union as aforesaid, proceeded to examine the extent of the provisions already made by Congress, and the parts thereof which may be applied to discharge the unsatisfied demands aforesaid, and they find that the specie requisitions made since January 1, 1784, amount to Dols. 5,173,673 22

That the foreign loans contracted since January 1, 1784, amount to 1,600,000

Whole amount of provisions, 6,773,673 22

That of the said requisitions there is now due from the states, making a reasonable allowance for what they may have paid to Invalids, sums amounting to 3,292,591 7

Which sums may be applied to pay the unsatisfied demands before stated.

That though a considerable part of the loans before mentioned was applied to discharge debts of the late war, and 338,640 dollars thereof must be reserved for paying interest on the Dutch loan, which will become due in the years 1789 and 1790, yet 71,903 dollars, the proceeds of the said loans, may be applied to pay the unsatisfied demands above stated; hence the provisions already made and to applied are,

	Dols.
The arrearages of specie requisitions, amounting to	3,292,591 7
Parts of the loans made in Holland amounting to	71,092
Proceeds of Jones's captures, comprehended in the expenditures, &c.	20 772 55
	3,384,459 62

By this statement it appears that there is a surplus provision already made beyond the demands in specie of the year 1788, and of the preceding years, of 854,625 1 dollars, including the provision for Dutch interest in 1789 and 1790; so that it will not be necessary to require any specie of the states the present year, beyond the arrearages of the past requisitions. As the past requisitions were calculated to the expenditures of the years in which they were made, and the invalid pensions and some other expences which were not included in the estimates, and as no requisition for specie was made last year, and none by the above statement appears to be necessary this, it may be proper to shew briefly how this happens.

As the Dutch interest which will become due in the years 1789 and 1790 is already provided for by the late Dutch loans, and as the whole foreign interest, and parts of the principal of the foreign debt which become due the present year are already provided for, and as the respective states owe large arrearages of requisitions, and have large internal demands upon them as individual states to satisfy, and their means of paying them must soon be diminished considerably, the committee are of opinion, that it is not advisable to require the respective states to make provision for paying the interest, and such parts of the principal of the foreign debt, as will not become due until some time in the year 1789: In this case, the specie demands upon the United States for the present and preceding years, amount to 868,474 60 to be discharged by surplus provisions of foreign loans and preceding requisitions, which, as before stated, amount to 5,363,687 7.

Not to particularize several instances in which the estimates have in no great degree exceeded the actual expenditures, the surplus provisions will be principally found under the few following heads: In the requisition for the year 1784, 1,000,000 of dollars were provided for the services of 1782 and 1783; 769,320 dollars of which were not applied to those objects; in the same requisition, 161,461 57 dollars were required and not appropriated, and in the requisition of 1785, there was a surplus called for by mistake of 333,111, and a large surplus has arisen in the past requisitions by applying a considerable part of the late Dutch loans to paying foreign interest, &c. to pay which, appropriations in those requisitions had been made: past appropriations have also been eased considerably by other means. It is to be observed that the loans made by the United States in Holland, in the years 1787 and 1788, amount when filled, to 800,000 dollars: that provision is made in the past requisitions of Congress for sinking the principal of the foreign debt 925,925 74 dollars, so that when the states shall seasonably pay up the arrears of past requisitions, Congress will be enabled to lessen the foreign debt, notwithstanding the said loans of 1787 and 1788: to pay the interest due on the foreign debt to the year 1788, inclusive: to pay the current expences of the federal government of the present and preceding years, and to be provided in some measure for the demands of the year 1789.

Under these circumstances the committee are of opinion, that the monies lately borrowed in Holland be applied solely to discharge the Dutch interest, and certain demands arising against the United States in Europe: that an adequate sum of the arrears due of the past requisitions be appropriated for the services of the present year, and that one years interest on the domestic debt be called for and made payable in indents; whereupon,

Resolved, That of the arrearages due on the requisitions of 1784, 1785 and 1786; be and there is hereby appropriated for the services of the present year, the sum of three hundred and twenty-six thousand, four hundred and twenty-seven dollars, and for the following purposes, to wit,

	Dols.
For the civil department,	118,587 60
Military department,	119,839 30
Surveys of western lands,	4,000
Indian treaties,	20,000
Invalid pensions,	58,000
Contingencies,	16,000
	336,427

Resolved, That the states be and they are hereby required to pay into the treasury of the United States, on or before the first of July next, the sum of one million six hundred and eighty-six thousand, five hundred and forty one dollars, and twelve ninetieths of a dollar, being the amount of one year's interest on the domestic debt of the United States; and that the quotas of the several states of the aforesaid sum, be as follows to wit:

	Dols.
New Hampshire,	59,258
Massachusetts,	253,339 63
Rhode-Island,	36,326 18
Connecticut,	148,516.18
New-York,	144,185.87
New Jersey,	93,728.36
Pennsylvania,	230,698 18
Delaware,	25,233.72
Maryland,	159,096 81
Virginia,	288,391.18
North Carolina,	102,565.59
South Carolina,	108,160.54
Georgia,	18,036.63
	1,686,541 12

Resolved, That the several states be allowed to discharge their respective quotas of the said sum by indents for interest on loan office certificates, and upon other certificates of the liquidated debts of the United States, in such manner as they may judge most expedient: and to ascertain the evidence of interest due on loan office certificates, the holders thereof respectively shall be at liberty to carry them to the office from which they issued; and the holders of other certificates of liquidated debts of the United States, to carry the same to the loan officer of that state wherein they are inhabitants, or if foreigners, to any loan office within the United States, and to have the interest thereon settled and certified to the last day of the year 1787.

Resolved, that the foregoing requisition for 1,686,541.12 dollars, when paid, shall be passed to the credit of the states respectively, on the terms prescribed by the resolvs of Congress of the 6th day of October 1779.

Resolved, That the board of treasury furnish the several loan officers with indents to be issued for interest as aforesaid, and also with such checks and instructions as they from time to time shall judge necessary, to prevent counterfeit certificates of debt from obtaining a settlement of interest, and to detect counterfeit evidence of interest, and thereby to avoid receiving them in discharge of taxes; which indents of interest being parted with by the holder of the principal, shall be deemed evidence that he has received satisfaction for the same, and shall be receivable from any state in the union, whether issued in such state or any other state.

Resolved, That the state paying such indents of interest into the treasury of the United States, shall have credit for the same, and such payment shall be considered as a discharge of interest on the domestic debt, in the proportion that each state avails itself of the said indents of interest; but no state shall have a right to pay more than its quota, as specified in the existing requisitions of Congress, in the said indents of interest.

Resolved; That the board of treasury be, and they are hereby directed to transmit to each state an account of their respective arrears on requisitions in specie and indents; and to state to them the necessity there is of their making payments of their arrears in specie, to enable Congress to discharge the current expences of the federal government; and the interest and parts of the principal of the foreign debt, which are become due, and remain unpaid.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Mr. SCULL,

On perusing your paper No. CXI, I discovered a memorandum taken at the Medicinal Springs in Westmoreland county, which mentions the cures of jaundice, white-swellings, cancers, incomes on the knees, &c. but don't find any thing said about the income of the brain, or political murgain, which has been very infectious for some time past. And as I am always willing to give every information that may contribute to the public good; must request that you give the following and useful paragraph a place in your paper, which will oblige many of your readers, as well as your most humble servant.

NEPTUNE M'BATH.

Political Springs, Ohio County.

LATELY discovered on the bank of the Ohio, in Ohio county, three remarkable springs, issuing from the side of a hill, about fifty yards from each other.

These springs rise with a beautiful white sand, and gravel all around, commodiously situate for baths, and prove to be a sovereign remedy for all political disorders; what most remarkable is, that, although the water is warm, they tend to cool the head. An experiment was tried with three of Mr. ...'s congregation (they were three of those choice spirits who killed ninety-six Moravian Indians, without the loss of a single man) who were so far gone with an antifederal complaint, that it had penetrated their brain, and communicated with the animal spirits to such a degree, that they were determined to oppose the new constitution with force and arms, (which might have been attended with fatal consequences) but upon binding some of the sand to their eyes, ears, and the fore part of their heads together with bathing and frequent drinking, they became so far relieved in a few days, as to pronounce that the unit would be much safer to adopt it now, than to delay longer to make amendments.

I have not the least doubt, had they continued the application a few days longer, they would have become the strenuous defenders of the federal plan.

Seeing the beneficial and patriotic effects of these waters, and hearing that there were a number of gentlemen in Washington, Fayette, Westmoreland, and Cumberland counties, much afflicted with the infirmities of the brain, or political maladies (some of whom are fighting men too) must again request that you publish this, in order that those invalids may have an opportunity of removing so dangerous a complaint.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

AN ACT for erecting certain parts of the counties of Westmoreland and Washington into a separate county.

WHEREAS the inhabitants of those parts of the county of Westmoreland and Washington which lie most contiguous to the town of Pittsburgh, have by petition set forth, that they have been long subject to many inconveniencies from their being situated at so great a distance from the seat of judicature in their respective counties, and that their convenience their interest and happiness would be greatly promoted by being erected into a separate county, comprehending the town of Pittsburgh; and have requested that they should be relieved in the premises by granting them their reasonable request.

Be it enacted and it is hereby enacted by the representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That all those parts of Westmoreland and Washington counties, lying within the ... and bounds hereinafter described, shall be, and hereby are erected in a separate county, that is to say, beginning at the mouth of Flaherty's run, on the south side of the Ohio river, from thence by a line to the plantation on which Joseph Scott, ... now lives, on Hoston's run, to include the ..., from thence by a strait line to the mouth of ...'s run, on Crutcher's creek, thence by a strait line to the mouth of Perry's small run, on the east side of the Monongahela river, thence up the said river to the mouth of Becket's run, thence by a strait line to the mouth of Sawickly creek on Youghiogany river, thence down the said river to the mouth of ...ford's run, thence by a strait line to the mouth of Turtle creek, on Turtle creek, thence up Turtle creek to the main fork thereof, thence by a northerly line until it strikes Puckety's creek, thence down the said creek to the Alleghany river, thence up the Alleghany river to the northern boundary of the state, thence along the same to the river Ohio, and thence up the same to the place of beginning, to be hereafter known and called by the name of Alleghany county.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the inhabitants of the said county of Alleghany, under the limitations hereafter mentioned, at all times hereafter, enjoy all and singular the jurisdictions, powers, rights, liberties and privileges whatsoever, which the inhabitants of any other county of this state do, may or ought to enjoy, by the constitution and laws of this state.

And whereas the line by this act established, dividing the said county of Alleghany from the counties of Westmoreland and Washington, will intersect several of the election districts of the counties of Westmoreland and Washington as heretofore established, so as to separate the same, and leave different parts thereof in each of the said counties of Alleghany, Westmoreland and Washington. And whereas there will not be sufficient time before the next general election to form and clearly ascertain the said division line, and establish new and proper election districts within the counties aforesaid: For remedy whereof, Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That until the said line dividing the said county of Alleghany from the said counties of Westmoreland and Washington shall be duly run and ascertained, and until new and proper election districts within the said counties of Westmoreland and Washington shall be established the general elections of Westmoreland and Washington counties, including such parts of them, and each of them, as by this act are cut off and erected into a separate county called Alleghany, and all other elections by the freemen thereof, and all things whatsoever touching and concerning the same, shall be and continue, and be carried on and held at such places and in like manner, as if this act had not been made, and until the time aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the freemen of such parts of the said county of Alleghany, as heretofore lay within the county of Westmoreland, and the freemen of such parts of the said county of Alleghany, as heretofore lay within the said county of Washington, respectively, to vote at such time and places, and in such manner, and for such officer or officers as they might or could have done had this act not been made: and that from and after the division line, dividing the said county of Alleghany from the counties of Westmoreland and Washington, shall be duly run and ascertained, the general elections, and all other elections by the freemen of the said county of Alleghany, shall be held at such time and times as the laws and constitution of this commonwealth shall direct, at the town of Pittsburgh, where it shall and may be lawful for the freemen of the said county of Alleghany, who are or shall be duly qualified by law to elect at the times and under the regulations stipulated and directed by the constitution and laws of this state, a councellor, a representative to serve in the general assembly, censors, sheriffs, coroners, and commissioners, which said officers, when duly elected and qualified, shall have and enjoy all and singular such powers, authorities and privileges with respect to their said county, as such officers elected in and for any other county may, can or ought to do; and the said election shall be conducted in the same manner and form, and agreeably to the same rules and regulations as now are, or hereafter may be in force in the other counties of this state.

And in order that a due representation of the freemen of the commonwealth may be preserved and kept up: Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the time when the division line, dividing the said county of Alleghany from the said counties of Westmoreland and Washington, shall be duly run and ascertained as aforesaid, the freemen of the said county of Westmoreland, shall at their general elections, instead of three representatives to serve in the general assembly of this commonwealth, chuse and return two only, and no more, any thing to the contrary in any law notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the justices of the supreme court, and the justices of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery of this state, shall have like powers, jurisdictions and authorities in the said county, as in the other counties of this state, and are hereby authorized and empowered to deliver the gaols of the said county of capital and other offenders, in like manner as they are authorized to do in the other counties of this state.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the justices of the courts of quarter sessions and common pleas now commissioned within the limits of the said county, and those that may hereafter be commissioned, or any three of them, shall and may hold courts of general quarter sessions of the peace and general gaol delivery, and courts of common pleas, and shall have all and singular such powers, rights, jurisdictions and authorities to all intents and purposes, as other justices of the courts of quarter sessions and justices of the common pleas in other counties of this state, may, can or ought to have in their respective counties, which courts shall sit and be held for the said county [until the trustees hereinafter appointed shall have erected a court house agreeably to the directions of this act] in the town of Pittsburgh, four times in each and every year, on the Tuesday next preceding the county courts of Fayette county, and the court of quarter sessions shall set three days in each session, if occasion be, and no longer. And also, that orphan courts in and for the said county of Alleghany shall be held in such manner, and shall have such powers, authorities and jurisdictions as are by the laws and constitution of this commonwealth provided, as to the Orphan courts of any county or counties within this commonwealth.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for George Wallace, Devereux Smith, William Elliott, Jacob Faulman and John Wilkins, or any three of them, to make choice of any of the lots set apart for public buildings in the reserved tract opposite the town of Pittsburgh, and thereon to erect a court house and prison sufficient to accommodate the public business of the said county, within the space of five years from and after the passing of this law; and if need shall be or otherwise procure a temporary building to serve as a court house and prison, until the public buildings can be erected as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the said trustees to call upon the commissioners of the said county, for any sum of money not exceeding five hundred pounds, for the purpose of erecting a court house and prison for the use of the said county, and the said commissioners are hereby authorised and empowered to levy & collect the said sum of five hundred pounds, within the said county, for the uses aforesaid, in the same manner that county rates and levies are usually raised in this state. Provided nevertheless, That not more than one fifth part of the said sum shall be levied and collected in one year.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no action or suit already commenced in the courts of Westmoreland or Washington, or either of them, before the enacting of this law, against any person living within the bounds of the said county, shall be stayed or discontinued by this act, or by any thing in the same contained, may be prosecuted to final issue, and judgement thereupon rendered, in like manner, as if this act had not been made: and it shall and may be lawful for the said justices of the said counties respectively, to issue processes to their respective sheriffs for carrying on and obtaining the full and legal effects of such suits, in the same manner as if the parties resided within the counties of Westmoreland and Washington.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the sheriffs, coroners and public officers of the counties of Westmoreland and Washington, shall continue to execute the duties of their respective offices within the county of Alleghany, until similar officers are appointed agreeable to law, within the said county of Alleghany, and that all arrearages of excise and public taxes shall be paid into the hands of the present collectors, to be by them accounted for, in manner and form, as if this act had never been passed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the sheriffs, treasurers, collectors of excise, and all such officers as have heretofore usually given bail for the faithful discharge of their respective offices, who may hereafter be appointed or elected in the said county of Alleghany, before they or any of them shall enter upon the execution of their respective offices, shall give sufficient security in the like sums, in like manner and form, and for the like uses, trusts and purposes as such officers are obliged for the time being, to do in the counties of Westmoreland and Washington.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for Ellis Coulter, Peter Kell and Benjamin Lodge, or a majority of them, and they are hereby required and firmly enjoined, within six months next after the publication of this act to run, mark out and distinguish the boundary lines between the said counties of Westmoreland, Washington and Alleghany, and the aforesaid Ellis Coulter, Peter Kell, Benjamin Lodge or any two of them who are actually employed in running and marking the line between the counties aforesaid, shall have and receive for their service at the rate of twenty shillings per diem each and no more, and the charges so accrued, shall be defrayed by the said county of Alleghany, and to that end levied and raised by the inhabitants thereof, in such manner as other public money for the use of the said county, by law ought to be raised and levied.

Signed by order of the house,
THOMAS MIFFLIN, Speaker.

Enacted into a law at Philadelphia, on Monday, the twenty fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight.

PETER ZACHARY LLOYD, Clerk to the General Assembly.

Pittsburgh, October 11.

On the 30th ult. the General Assembly of this commonwealth elected the hon. William Maclay and Robert Morris, Esquires, Representatives for this State in the federal Senate. Every Pennsylvanian must feel a high satisfaction in this respectable representation of the landed and commercial interests of this state.

LAST NOTICE,

TO all those who are indebted to the partnership of Messrs. A. & J. Tannehill, either by bond, note, or book account, that if they do not make immediate settlements and pay off the same to the subscriber, or make such other arrangements as may be satisfactory, may depend on being sued without respect to persons; by

A. TANNEHILL.

Pittsburgh, October 10, 1788.

These springs rise with a beautiful white sand, and gravel all around, commodiously situate for baths, and prove to be a sovereign remedy for all political disorders; what most remarkable is, that, although the water is warm, they tend to cool the head. An experiment was tried with three of Mr. ——'s congregation (they were three of those chief spirits who killed ninety-six Moravian Indians, without the loss of a single man) who were so far gone with anti-federal complaint, that it had penetrated their brain, and communicated with the animal spirits to such a degree, that they were determined to oppose the new constitution with force and arms, (which might have been attended with fatal consequence) but upon binding some of the sind to their eyes, ears, and the fore part of their heads together with bathing and frequent drinking, they became so far relieved in a few days, as to pronounce that the union would be much safer to adopt now, than to delay longer to make amendments.

I have not the least doubt, had they continued the application a few days longer, they would have become strenuous defenders of the federal plan.

Seeing the beneficial and patriotic effects of these waters, and hearing that there were a number of gentlemen in Washington, Fayette, Westmoreland, and Cumberland counties, much afflicted with the disease of the brain, or political insanity (some of whom are fighting men too) make it my request that you publish this, in order that those invalids may have an opportunity of removing so dangerous a complaint.

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STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

AN ACT for erecting certain parts of the counties of Westmoreland and Washington into a separate county.

WHEREAS the inhabitants of those parts of the county of Westmoreland and Washington which lie most contiguous to the town of Pittsburgh, have by petition set forth, that they have been long subject to many inconveniencies from their being situated at so great a distance from the seat of judicature in their respective counties, and that they conceive their interest and happiness would be greatly promoted by being erected into a separate county, apprehending the town of Pittsburgh, and its environs best suited that they should be gratified in their reasonable request.

Be it enacted and it is hereby enacted by the representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That all those parts of Westmoreland and Washington counties, lying within the lines hereafter described, shall be, and hereby are erected into a separate county, that is to say, beginning at the mouth of Raftery's run, on the south side of the Ohio river, from thence by a straight line to the plantation on which Joseph Scott, esquire now lives, on Chartiers run, to include the same, from thence by a straight line to the mouth of Peters run, on Chartier's creek, thence by a straight line to the mouth of Perry's mill run, on the east side of the Monongahela river, thence up the said river to the mouth of Becket's run, then by a straight line to the mouth of Sawhill's creek, on Youghiogany river, thence down the said river to the mouth of Crawford's run, thence by a straight line to the mouth of Turtle creek, on Turtle creek, thence up Turtle creek to the main fork thereof, thence by a northerly line until it strikes Puckety creek, thence down the said creek to the Allegheny river, thence up the Allegheny river to the northern boundary of the state, thence along the same to the river Ohio, and thence down the same to the place of beginning, to be hereafter known and called by the name of Allegheny county.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the inhabitants of the said county of Allegheny, under the limitations hereafter mentioned, at all times hereafter, enjoy all and singular the jurisdictions, powers, rights, liberties and privileges whatsoever, which the inhabitants of any other county of this state do, may or ought to enjoy, by the constitution and laws of this state.

And whereas the line by this act established, dividing the said county of Allegheny from the counties of Westmoreland and Washington, will intersect several election districts of the counties of Westmoreland and Washington as heretofore established, so as to separate the same, and leave different parts thereof in each of the said counties of Allegheny, Westmoreland and Washington. And whereas there will not be sufficient time before the next general election to alter and clearly ascertain the said division line, and establish new and proper election districts within the counties aforesaid: For remedy whereof, be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That until the said lines dividing the said county of Allegheny from the said counties of Westmoreland and Washington shall be duly run and ascertained, and until new and proper election districts within the said counties of Westmoreland and Washington shall be established, the general elections of Westmoreland and Washington counties, including such parts of them, and each of them, as by this act are cut off and erected into a separate county called Allegheny, and all other elections by the freemen thereof, and all things whatsoever touching and concerning the same, shall be and continue, and be carried on and held at such places and in like manner, as if this act had not been made, and until the time aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the freemen of such parts of the said county of Allegheny, as heretofore lay within the county of Westmoreland, and the freemen of such parts of the said county of Allegheny, as heretofore lay within the said county of Washington, respectively, to vote at such time and places, and in such manner, and for such officer or officers as they might or could have done had this act not been made, and that from and after the division line, dividing the said county of Allegheny from the counties of Westmoreland and Washington, shall be duly run and ascertained, the general elections, and all other elections by the freemen of the said county of Allegheny, shall be held at such time and times as the laws and constitution of this commonwealth shall direct, at the town of Pittsburgh, where it shall and may be lawful for the freemen of the said county of Allegheny, who are or shall be duly qualified by law to elect at the times and under the regulations stipulated and directed by the constitution and laws of this state, a councellor, a representative to serve in the general assembly, censors, sheriffs, coroners, and commissioners, which said officers, when duly elected and qualified, shall have and enjoy all and singular such powers, authorities and privileges with respect to their said county, as such officers elected in and for any other county may, can or ought to do; and the said election shall be conducted in the same manner and form, and agreeably to the same rules and regulations as now are, or hereafter may be in force in the other counties of this state.

And in order that due representation of the freemen of the commonwealth may be preserved and kept up: Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the time when the division line, dividing the said county of Allegheny from the said counties of Westmoreland and Washington, shall be duly run and ascertained as aforesaid, the freemen of the said county of Westmoreland, shall at their general elections, instead of three representatives to serve in the general assembly of this commonwealth, chuse and return two only, and no more, any thing to the contrary in any law notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the justices of the supreme court, and the justices of oyer and terminer and general goal delivery of this state, shall have like powers, jurisdictions and authorities in the said county, as in the other counties of this state, and are hereby severally and jointly empowered to deliver the goals of the said county of capital and other offenders, in like manner as they are authorised to do in the other counties of this state.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the justices of the courts of quarter sessions and common pleas now commissioned within the limits of the said county, and those that may hereafter be commissioned, or any three of them, shall and may hold courts of general quarter sessions of the peace and general goal delivery, and courts of common pleas, and shall have all and singular such powers, rights, jurisdictions and authorities to all intents and purposes, as other justices of the courts of quarter sessions and justices of the common pleas in other counties of this state, may, can or ought to have in their respective counties, which courts shall sit and be held for the said county until the trustees hereinafter appointed shall have erected a court house agreeably to the directions of this act in the town of Pittsburgh, four times in each and every year, on the Tuesday next preceding the county courts of Fayette county; and the court of quarter sessions shall sit three days in each session, if occasion be, and no longer. And also, that orphan courts be held for the said county of Allegheny shall be held in such manner, and shall have such powers, authorities and jurisdictions as are by the laws and constitution of this commonwealth provided, as to the Orphan courts of any county or counties within this commonwealth.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for George Wallace, Devereux Smith, William Elliott, Jacob Faulman and John Wilkins, or any three of them, to make choice of any of the lots set apart for public buildings in the reserved tract opposite the town of Pittsburgh, and thereon to erect a court house and prison sufficient to accommodate the public business of the said county, within the space of five years from and after the passing of this law; and if need be to hire or otherwise procure a temporary building to serve as a court house and prison, until the public buildings can be erected as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the said trustees to call upon the commissioners of the said county, for any sum of money not exceeding five hundred pounds, for the purpose of erecting a court house and prison for the use of the said county, and the said commissioners are hereby authorised and empowered to levy & collect the said sum of five hundred pounds, within the said county, for the uses aforesaid, in the same manner that county rates and levies are usually raised in this state. Provided nevertheless, That not more than one fifth part of the said sum shall be levied and collected in one year.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no action or suit already commenced in the courts of Westmoreland or Washington, or either of them, before the enacting of this law, against any person living within the bounds of the said county, shall be stayed or discontinued by this act, or by any thing in the same contained, may be prosecuted to final issue, and judgment thereupon rendered, in like manner, as if this act had not been made: and it shall and may be lawful for the said justices of the said counties respectively, to issue processes to their respective sheriffs for carrying on and obtaining the full and legal effect of such suits, in the same manner as if the parties resided within the counties of Westmoreland and Washington.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the sheriffs, coroners and public officers of the counties of Westmoreland and Washington, shall continue to execute the duties of their respective offices within the county of Allegheny, until similar officers are appointed agreeable to law, within the said county of Allegheny, and that all arrearages of excise and public taxes shall be paid into the hands of the present collectors, to be by them accounted for, in manner and form, as if this act had never been passed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the sheriffs, treasurer, collectors of excise, and all such officers as have heretofore usually given bail for the faithful discharge of their respective offices, who may hereafter be appointed or elected in the said county of Allegheny, before they or any of them shall enter upon the execution of their respective offices, shall give sufficient security in the like sums, in like manner and form, and for the like uses, trusts and purposes as such officers are obliged for the time being, to do in the counties of Westmoreland and Washington.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for Edward Cowher, Peter Kell, Benjamin Lodge, or any two of them, and they are hereby required and finally ordered, within six months next after the publication of this act to run, mark out and ascertain the boundary lines between the said counties of Westmoreland, Washington and Allegheny, and the aforesaid Edward Cowher, Peter Kell, Benjamin Lodge or any two of them who are actually employed in running and marking the line between the same for aforesaid, shall have and receive for their service at the rate of twenty shillings per diem each and no more, and the charges thereof, shall be defrayed by the said county of Allegheny, and to that end levied and raised by the inhabitants thereof, in such manner as other public money for the use of the said county, by law ought to be raised and levied.

Signed by order of the house.
THOMAS MIFFLIN, Speaker.

Enacted into a law at Philadelphia, on Monday, the twenty fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight.
PETER ZACHARY LLOYD, Clerk to the General Assembly.

Pittsburgh, October 11.

On the 30th ult. the General Assembly of this commonwealth elected the hon. William Maclay and Robert Morris, esquires, Representatives for this State in the federal Senate. Every Pennsylvanian must feel a high satisfaction in this rebuke and rejection of the landed and commercial interest, lest this state

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LAST NOTICE.

TO all those who are indebted to the partnership of Messrs. A. & J. Tannehill, either by bond, note, or book account, that if they do not make immediate settlements and pay off the same, the subscriber, or some such other arrangements as may be satisfactory, may depend on being forthwith without respect to persons; by

A. TANNEHILL.

Pittsburgh, October 10, 1788.

C A S H

Given for good

G I N S A N G,

By W. J. Miller, at the Store of Turnbull, Marmie & Co. in the new ſtone houſe, Second-ſtreet.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 15, 1788.

Pennſylvania, ſſ.

By the Vice Preſident and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by depoſition taken according according to law, it appears that ſeveral evil diſpoſed perſons have conſpired to obſtruct the execution of the laws in the county of Luzerne, and have violently ſeized and carried off the perſon of Timothy Pickering, eſquire, an officer of government, whom they ſtill retain as a priſoner: And Whereas it is of great importance to the good people of this Commonwealth that ſuch heinous offenders ſhould be brought to condign puniſhment: We have thought fit to offer and do hereby offer, a public reward of Three Hundred Dollars, for apprehending and ſecuring John Jenkins, Three Hundred Dollars for apprehending and ſecuring John Hyde, and the ſum of One Hundred Dollars for apprehending and ſecuring each and every of the following named perſons, viz. Daniel Earl, Benjamin Earl, ... Cady, Wilkes Jenkins, Joſeph Dudley, Gideon Dudley, David Woodward, John Whitcomb, Timothy Kilburne, and Thomas Kinney, or for apprehending and ſecuring any other perſons who ſhall be convicted of aiding and aſſiſting in taking off the ſaid Timothy Pickering; the reward for apprehending and ſecuring any of the above named perſons will be paid on their being delivered to the jail of the county of Northampton: And all judges, juſtices, ſheriffs and conſtables are hereby ſtrictly enjoined and required to make diligent ſearch and enquiry after, and to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to apprehend and ſecure the ſaid offenders, ſo that they may be dealt with according to law.

Given in Council, under the hand of the Honorable Peter Muhlenberg, eſquire, Vice Preſident; and the ſeal of the State, at Philadelphia, this eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty eight.

PETER MUHLENBERG.

Atteſt.
Charles Biddle, Secretary.

THE officers and ſoldiers of the late continental army, entitled to lands by virtue of a reſolution of congreſs, are requeſted to call on general John Gibſon, colonel William Butler, major Abraham Kirkpatrick, captain Adamſon Tannehill, and captain John Irwin, or either of them, on or before the 25th inſtant, to give in their names, rank, regiment and corps to which they laſt belonged, in order that warrants may be obtained from the board of treaſury, and put into the hands of the ſurveyor of ſaid lands, agreeable to an ordinance of congreſs of the 8th of July, 1788.

Pittſburgh, October 1, 1788.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

R A G S,

By the Printer hereof.

WHEREAS a certain Martin Hanly, hath ſundry bonds of me, ſigned in the year 1788, for which he promiſed to make me a legal title to three hundred acres of land near Braddock's fort on the Big Croſſings, but ſaid Hanly not being able to make me a good title, the bonds were annulled and made void by a decree in chancery, in Ohio county court at Auguſt term, 1784, ſince which time the ſaid Hanly has obtained the bonds by ſome means or other. I hereby forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid notes, as I am determined not to pay them, until I receive a good title for the land.

JACOB CROW.

Auguſt 5, 1788.

Simon Fiſhbaugh,

FACTOR, STOCK and EXCHEQUER BROKER,

BUYS and ſells on commiſſion, bills of exchange on Europe and the Weſt-Indies, bank ſtocks, ſtocks of the United States of America; ſuch as the different denominations of public ſecurities (called final ſettlement certificates) and the different emiſſions of paper money, emitted ſince July 1776, or ſuch as bears any diſcount or depreciation from its nominal value.

Money borrowed and lent to any amount, on depoſits ſufficient for the punctual re-payment, or on depoſit of any kind of final ſettlement certificates or public ſecurities of the United States at their real value.

Keeps an office for the purchaſe and ſale, barter and exchanging real eſtates, groundrents, &c. for approved notes and bonds or mortgages, ſo as to accommodate buyers and ſellers. In ſome caſes gives a very conſiderable credit on the ſale of real eſtates. Draws deeds, mortgages, bonds and warrants, powers of attorney, or any other kind of inſtruments of writing.

Procures freight for veſſels on a ſhort notice, and hires veſſels on charter.

Supplies country people and others with the exact ſums of ſhilling ſtate money of the year 1781, or the emiſſion of 1785, and funded certificates receivable at the land office of Pennſylvania, for lands to obtain patents, taken up from the proprietors before the year 1776, or certificates for payment of lands now taking up, as alſo certificates for the payment of lots in the reſerved tracts of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the moſt moderate terms of any, the different ſpecies of paper money and certificates exchanged for a ſmall diſcount ſo as to accommodate ſtrangers and others; Pennſylvania, New-York, and Maryland intereſt dollar money bought.

Country people living at a diſtance and coming to this city with quantities of their produce; ſuch as wheat, hemp, flour, corn, beef, pork, butter, fur and tobacco, &c. &c. will be informed of the higheſt prices, and conducted to the ſafe purchaſers and true dealers for the ready diſpoſal of their produce, either in exchange of goods or caſh, on a reaſonable commiſſion.

The ſubſcriber, by a punctual attention to the ſeveral duties which he undertakes, and a ſcrupulous regard to the intereſt of his employers, expects to merit the confidence of thoſe who may from time to time have occaſion for his ſervices, in any or all of the above branches, on application to him at his office.

SIMON FISHBAUGH.

*** Accommodations are provided for the reception of produce, and all kinds of goods ſtored, free of all charges, if ſold within three months from the time.

Office of Exchange, in Fifth-ſtreet, five doors above Market-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1788.

N O T I C E.

WHEREAS Hector Lithgow, who, in or about the year 1764, ſerved as a private in his Britannic majeſty's 77th regiment, then quartered at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, left that place for Great Britain, and proceeded in the ſame capacity to the Eaſt Indies, where he died in the year 1784, poſſeſſed of a conſiderable property, and by his laſt will and teſtament bequeathed the ſame to John & Hugh Lithgow, his two ſons, who were born in the ſaid town of Halifax, and lately reſided there, and alſo Frances Sweeting, their mother: This is therefore to notify the ſaid John and Hugh Lithgow and Frances Sweeting, or any of them, that ſatisfactory information of the whole tranſaction may be received, at Halifax, by applying to Meſſrs. Brymer and Feither; at New York to Thomas Pope, eſq. at Philadelphia to Archibald Gay, Letitia court.

Any who may have it in their power to give ſatisfactory information with reſpect to the above perſons, or any of them, ſhall be rewarded for their trouble.

*** The printers in the Weſt India iſlands, and the ſtates of America, are deſired to inſert the above advertiſement, and the charge of the ſame will be defrayed by tranſmitting accounts to either of the above gentlemen.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public, that he has taken that large and commodious INN, oppoſite to John Lukens, Eſquire, Surveyor-General, in Market-ſtreet, near the corner of Seventh-ſtreet, Philadelphia, at the Sign of the

White Horſe.

Where all gentlemen, travellers, and others who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend upon meeting with good entertainment & kind treatment on the moſt reaſonable terms, by the public's humble ſervant.

ROBERT ERWIN.

July 2d, 1788.

N. B. Perſons having buſineſs in the land office, may be aſſiſted in forwarding their buſineſs without any expence. Commands in that line will be executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

Juſt Opening and to be Sold by

Stephen Bayard,

At his Store at ELIZABETH-TOWN, on the MONONGAHELA.

A FRESH aſſortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and GROCERIES, which will be diſpoſed of cheap for Caſh, or the following produce, viz. Wheat, rye, oats, flour, beef, pork, tow, tar, whiſkey, and ginſeng. The Ginſeng muſt be well dried and clean, for which he will give the height of the market till the 20th of October next.

At ſaid place may alſo be had, KENTUCKY BOATS of different dimenſion, and KEEL BOATS at a ſhort notice, of any ſize or conſtruction, well built, and at as low a price as any on theſe waters. PLANK alſo may be had at his Saw Mill on the ſpot.

STEPHEN BAYARD, Proprietor, on the premiſes, late lieut. col. in the continental ſervice.

Sept. 13, 1788.

ALL perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of SAMUEL M'KAY, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts that they may be adjuſted and ſettled, by

STEPHEN BAYARD, Adminiſtrator.

Pittſburgh, October 3, 1788.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

TAKEN out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living on the head waters of the north fork of Robinſon's run, on Saturday afternoon laſt, a SILVER WATCH, maker's name I. Loveland, London; No. 1139. If the perſon who took ſaid watch, and will return it to the ſubſcriber, he ſhall receive the above reward and no queſtions ſhall be aſked.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK.

Waſhington county, Sept. 17, 1788.

Six Dollars Reward.

WHereas ſome perſons unknown, have for ſeveral nights paſt followed the villainous practice of breaking down the fence incloſing the out-lots in the occupancy of James O'Hara, and others more daring, have carried boards and other ſtuff prepared for building, from his lots in Front-ſtreet. In order to put a ſtop to ſuch glaring acts of villainy for the future, the above reward will be given to any perſon who ſhall diſcover the chief or thieves ſo that they or any of them may be brought to juſtice.

Pittſburgh, September 25, 1787.